

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

**Criminal No. 3:19-CR-19
(Chief Judge Groh)**

CHRISTOPHER LEE YATES,

Defendant.

PRELIMINARY ORDER OF FORFEITURE

Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(d)(1), incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), and Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(a)(1)(C), 1956(c)(7)(D), incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), the Court having made the findings of fact and conclusions of law enumerated below, it is hereby **ORDERED** that defendant, who has pled guilty to violating Title 18, United States Code, Sections 922(j) and 641 forfeit to the United States the following property, which is directly subject to forfeiture:

- One New Frontier Armory, LLC, LW-15 Rifle, CAL: 223, bearing S/N NLV47707 [CATS ID: 19-ATF-017786]; and
- A money judgment in the amount of \$300,000.

1. On March 19, 2019, the grand jury returned an Indictment charging that the defendant violated Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 641. The Forfeiture Allegation in the Indictment contains notice to the defendant that the government intends to forfeit property in this criminal case.

2. Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(d)(1), incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), mandates forfeiture of any firearm and any ammunition involved in or used in any knowing violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j).

3. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(a)(1)(C), 1956(c)(7)(D), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c) mandate forfeiture of any property, real or personal, constituting, or derived from, proceeds traceable to a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641.

4. On April 24, 2019, during the Rule 11 hearing, the defendant pled guilty to Counts Two and Four of the Indictment, alleging the defendant violated Title 18, United States Code, Sections 922(j) and 641. The plea agreement includes the forfeiture of property encompassed in the Indictment's Forfeiture Allegation. This property is comprised of any firearms or ammunition involved in any violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j), and any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641.

5. Specifically, the following property is involved in or used in a knowing violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j): One New Frontier Armory, LLC, LW-15 Rifle, CAL: 223, bearing S/N NLV47707 [CATS ID: 19-ATF-017786].

6. The government has calculated that \$300,000 is the amount of proceeds traceable to the offense underlying the conviction for Title 18, United States Code, Section 641. This calculation is derived from the sale of property by the defendant that was obtained in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641.

7. The Court will not be able to identify before sentencing all property subject to forfeiture for the violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641 because such property is unavailable for the reasons described in Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p)(1), subparagraphs (A)-(E).

8. The Court will not be able to identify before sentencing all property subject to forfeiture for the violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641. The United States is authorized under Rule 32.2(b)(3) to conduct discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to locate additional property that may be forfeited under this Order. When additional property is located, this Order will be amended under Rules 32.2(b)(2)(C) and 32.2(e)(1).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

The United States Marshal or any designee is authorized to seize any forfeited property that is not already in the government's custody and control, and is also authorized to retain physical custody and control of any forfeited property that has previously been seized by any law enforcement agency.

The United States shall publish notice of this Order and of the government's intent to dispose of the forfeited property in such manner as the Attorney General may direct, and shall send notice to any person who reasonably appears to be a potential claimant with standing to contest the forfeiture of specified property in the ancillary proceeding.

Any person, other than the above named defendant, asserting a legal interest in the subject property may, within thirty days of the final publication of notice or receipt of written notice, whichever is earlier, petition the Court for a hearing without a jury to adjudicate the validity of his alleged interest in the subject property, and for an amendment of the order of forfeiture, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(n)(2), as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

Any petition filed by a third party asserting an interest in the subject property shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall set forth the nature and extent of the petitioner's right, title, or interest in the subject property, the time and circumstances of the

petitioner's acquisition of the right, title or interest in the subject property, and any additional facts supporting the petitioner's claim and the relief sought.

Within thirty days after a third party petition is filed, the United States may advise the Court of whether it intends to file a motion to dismiss such petition for lack of standing, for failure to state a claim, or for any other lawful reason. Upon filing its notice of intent to file a motion to dismiss, the United States may conduct discovery authorized by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to develop facts relative to the contemplated motion to dismiss.

If the United States does not notify the Court of its intent to file a motion to dismiss within thirty days of the filing of a petition, or within that thirty day period notifies the Court that it will not be filing a motion to dismiss, the parties may then conduct discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to resolve factual issues relevant to the ancillary proceeding that will be conducted by the Court.

If the Court denies a government motion to dismiss, or otherwise disposes of the motion without dismissing the petition, the parties may then conduct discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to resolve factual issues relevant to the ancillary proceeding that will be conducted by the Court.

The determination of whether a third party has an interest in property specified herein is deferred until a claim is filed in an ancillary proceeding under Rule 32.2(c). If no third party files a timely petition, or if any if any timely filed petition is withdrawn, this Preliminary Order of Forfeiture shall become the Final Order of Forfeiture rendering to the government clear title to all specified property, which the Court finds the convicted defendant.

This Order of Forfeiture shall become final regarding the defendant at the time of sentencing, and will be made part of the sentence by incorporating this Order by reference in the judgment. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to enforce this Order, and to amend it as necessary.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: _____

July 29, 2019



GINA M. GROH
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE